

ZONING CHANGE REVIEW SHEET

CASE NUMBER: C14H-2009-0005

HLC DATE:

March 23, 1009

PC DATE:

April 14, 2009

APPLICANT: Christine Marie Baskin, owner

HISTORIC NAME: Governor Dan Moody House

WATERSHED: Shoal Creek

ADDRESS OF PROPOSED ZONING CHANGE: 2302 Woodlawn Boulevard

ZONING FROM: SF-3 to SF-3-H

SUMMARY STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends the proposed zoning change from single family residence (SF-3) district to single family residence – Historic Landmark (SF-3-H) combining district zoning.

HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION ACTION: Recommended the proposed zoning change from single family residence (SF-3) district to single family residence – Historic Landmark (SF-3-H) combining district zoning. Vote: 6-0 (Limbacher absent).

PLANNING COMMISSION ACTION: Recommended the proposed zoning change from single family residence (SF-3) district to single family residence – Historic Landmark (SF-3-H) combining district zoning. Vote: 8-0 (Anderson absent).

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS: The house is beyond the bounds of the Comprehensive Cultural Resources Survey (1984).

CITY COUNCIL DATE: April 30, 2009

ACTION:

ORDINANCE READINGS: 1ST 2ND 3RD

ORDINANCE NUMBER:

CASE MANAGER: Steve Sadowsky

PHONE: 974-6454

NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION: Pemberton Heights Neighborhood Association

BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATION:

The ca. 1931 house is a good example of eclectic Tudor Revival residential design and has significant associations with Dan Moody, attorney general and two-term governor of Texas.

Architecture:

Two-story wing-and-gable plan brick house with eclectic Tudor Revival styling in the steep pitch of the projecting gable and decorative brickwork in the form of randomly-placed multi-color bricks throughout the façade. The projecting gable has

twin sets of triple casement windows on both stories; the remainder of the house has a combination of casement windows and 1:1 fenestration.

Historical Associations:

The house was built around 1931 by Murray Graham of the Sunset Hill Enfield Company, who sold it to Dan and Mildred Moody in 1934. Dan Moody (1893-1966) was the youngest attorney general of the state of Texas and was elected to two terms as governor in the wake of the scandals embroiling the administration of Ma Ferguson. Moody was born in Taylor, and attended the University of Texas and UT Law School, although he did not get his law degree until after he became governor, due to his young age and the speed with which he finished his coursework. He was admitted to the bar in Williamson County in 1916, and served as the Williamson County Attorney as well as the District Attorney for Travis and Williamson Counties in the early 1920s. Governor Pat Neff appointed him to serve as the Attorney General of Texas in 1924, during a period where the state was rocked by corruption scandals of Pa Ferguson's administration involving highway contract kickbacks. As Attorney General, Moody prosecuted corruption cases, returning \$400,000 to the state treasury from illegal highway contract kickbacks. He was also instrumental in prosecuting criminal activities of the Ku Klux Klan and related groups, helping cause their downfall. In 1926, he decided to run for governor against Ma Ferguson, and won the election by a sizable majority. He was then re-elected in 1928 and served until 1931. Moody was known as a conservative Democrat, and campaigned in favor of prohibition and women's suffrage. As governor, he reorganized the state highway department, the state prison system, and stopped the Fergusons' policy of pardoning convicts. He proposed a penal colony near Austin to centralize the state's prison system, but was unsuccessful. After his second term as governor, Moody re-entered a private law practice in Austin, and purchased this house. He served as special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General in prosecuting tax evasion cases in Louisiana in the mid-1930s, and represented the State of Texas in a border dispute with New Mexico. During Franklin Roosevelt's administration, Moody ran for the U.S. Senate on a platform to do away with the New Deal, but was defeated. He remained very active in Texas politics, and supported Eisenhower in the 1950s and Nixon in 1960, still identifying himself as a Democrat. He retired from his law practice in 1961, and passed away in 1966 while still residing in this house. His widow, Mildred, remained in this house until her death in 1983.

PARCEL NO.: 01140305060000

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 28, Sunset Hill, Enfield

ANNUAL TAX ABATEMENT: \$9,763 (owner-occupied); city portion: \$2,000 (capped).

APPRAISED VALUE: \$839,331

PRESENT USE: Single-family residence.

CONDITION: Excellent

PRESENT OWNER:

Christine M. Baskin
2302 Woodlawn Boulevard
Austin, Texas 78703

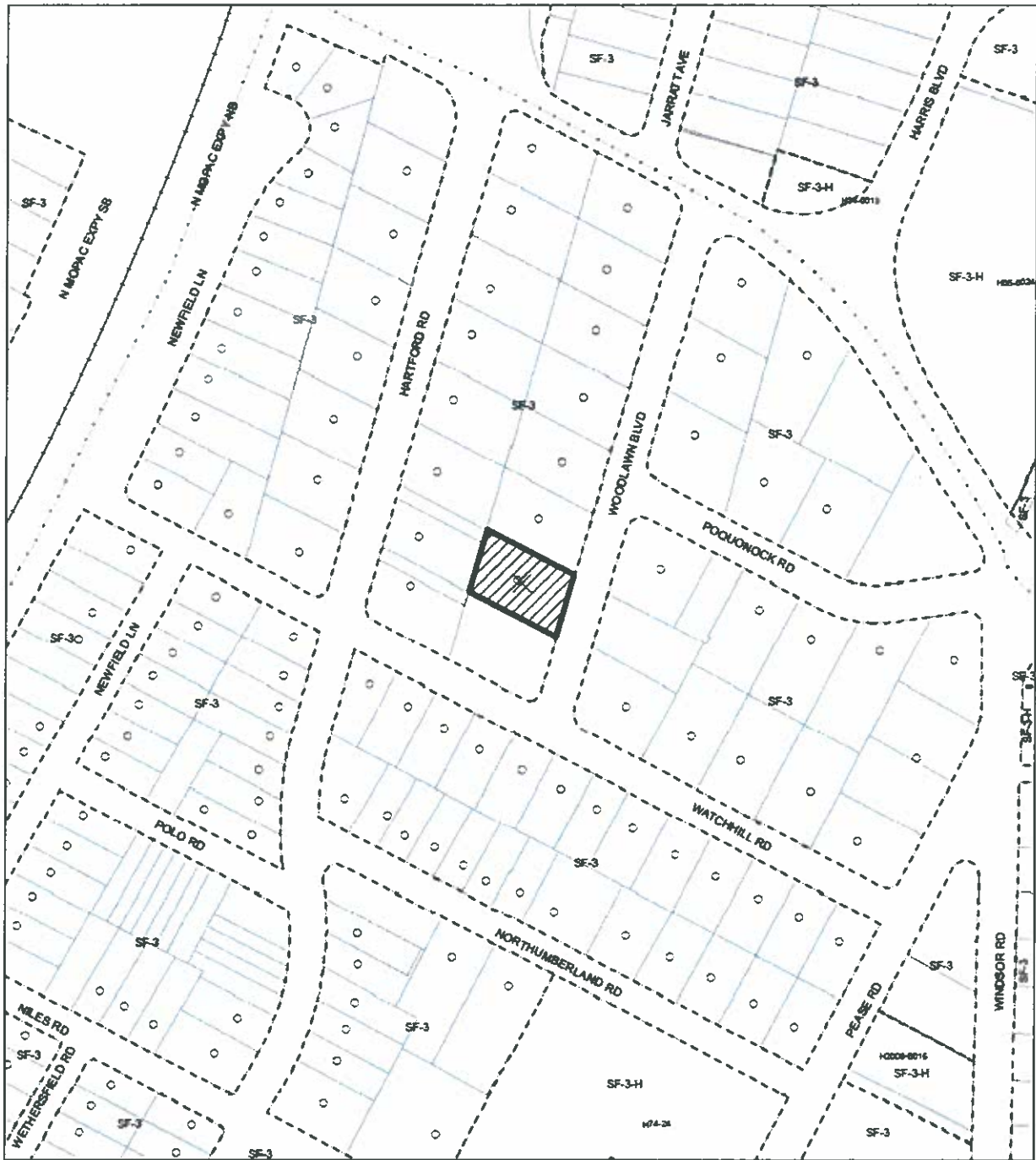
DATE BUILT: ca. 1931

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS: A room was added above the garage in 1950.




ORIGINAL OWNER(S): Sunset Hill Enfield Company (1931)

OTHER HISTORICAL DESIGNATIONS: None.

LOCATION MAP



1" = 200'

-  SUBJECT TRACT
-  ZONING BOUNDARY
-  PENDING CASE

OPERATOR: S. MEEKS

HISTORIC ZONING
 ZONING CASE#: C14H-2009-0005
 ADDRESS: 2302 WOODLAWN BLVD
 SUBJECT AREA: 0.000 ACRES
 GRID: H24
 MANAGER: S. SADOWSKY

This map has been produced by G.I.S. Services for the sole purpose of geographic reference. No warranty is made by the City of Austin regarding specific accuracy or completeness.





Governor Dan Moody House
2302 Woodlawn Boulevard
ca. 1931

Unless the Plumbing is done in strict accordance with City Ordinances, do not turn on the water.

PERMIT FOR WATER SERVICE

AUSTIN, TEXAS

No. 603 140

2302 Woodlawn Blvd

Sec 47E

M. Murray Graham

Address

2302 Woodlawn Blvd

Plumber Fox + Schmidt

Size of Tap

1/2" Lot 20

Date 9-19-31

Date of Connection 9/22/31
Size of Tap Made 3/4"
Size Service Made 3/4"
Size Main Tapped 1 1/2"
From Front Prop. Line to Curb Cock 10'
From Prop. Line to Curb Cock 11' 6"
Location of Meter at curb
Type of Box 12" x 12"
Depth of Main in St. 2' 6"
Depth of Service Line 18'
From Curb Cock to Tap on Main 11' 6"
Checked by Engr. Dept. 10-1-31 J.C.A.

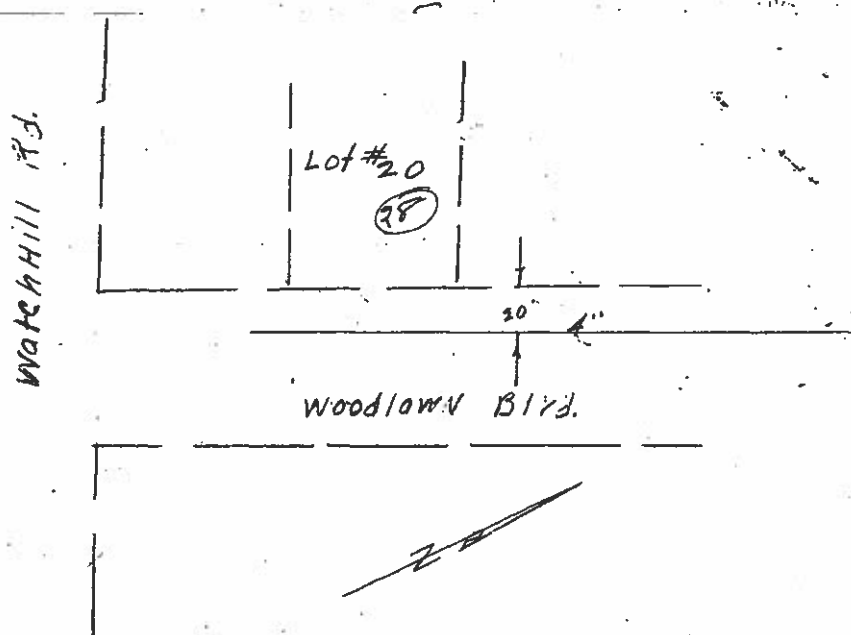
Foreman's Report

No. Fittings	Size	Remarks
1 Curb Cock	3/4"	
1 Elbow	3/4"	
1 St. Elbow	3/4"	
1 Bending	3/4"	
1 Reducer	3/4"	
106 Pipe	3/4"	
1 Union	3/4"	
1 Plug	3/4"	
1 Tee	3/4"	
1 Stop	3/4"	
1 Bar	3/4"	
1 Lid	3/4"	
1 Valve	3/4"	

Foreman's Signature

Bureau

INDEXED



Water service permit to Murray Graham (1931)

Dan Moody

2302 Woodlawn Blvd.

148

28

Sunset Hill

Add room over attached garage.

46698 11-10-50

\$4850.00

T. A. Webb

Building permit to Dan Moody for a room addition (1950)

The "Moody-Baskin Home"

2302 Woodlawn Blvd.

The first recorded transaction involving the property at 2302 Woodlawn Blvd. is dated March 1, 1932 and was a conveyance by warranty deed for \$19,000 from the Sunset Hill Enfield Company to W.M. Graham and Helen. The house that currently sits on the property was built between 1932 and 1934. The completed home was conveyed by warranty deed to Dan Moody on May 21, 1934.

Dan Moody was born in Taylor, Texas on June 1, 1893. His parents were Nancy Elizabeth Robertson Moody and Daniel Moody. Dan completed Taylor High School when he was 16 in 1909 and enrolled at the University of Texas. He finished his undergraduate work and immediately entered law school. He finished his law work as quickly as possible but was not granted a law degree because he was so young and because he had completed the work so rapidly. After he became Governor of Texas, the law school administration was happy to claim him as one of its graduates. He later served as a trustee of the Law School Foundation.

After finishing law school, he became licensed to practice law and established a law office in his home town of Taylor. After time out to serve in the army during World War I, he was elected as County Attorney. He went on to be appointed District Attorney of Travis and Williamson Counties by then governor Pat Neff. In 1924, he campaigned for and was elected to the office of Attorney General of the State of Texas. This was the same time that "Ma" Ferguson began her term as governor.

There was scandal associated with her administration as well as that of her husband who served as governor before her. One allegation was that the Fergusons took "kick backs" from those to whom lucrative highway contracts were given. As Attorney General, Dan Moody prosecuted some of those cases and sought to recover for the State large sums of money which had been designated for highways but had ended up in private hands. He was eventually able to recover \$400,000 that had been placed in private accounts in Kansas City after he went there personally to collect it. He also recovered other funds that were returned to the State and was able to void many of the highway contracts that were illegally entered into.

After his very successful term as Attorney General, he was urged to run against "Ma" Ferguson for governor. In April of 1926, at the beginning of his campaign for governor, Moody married Mildred Paxton from Abilene. Moody was inaugurated as Governor on January 18, 1927, when he was 33 and became the youngest man to ever hold that office. He was elected to a second term in 1928 thus holding the office from 1927-1931.

He purchased the home at 2302 Woodlawn Blvd. in 1934. He and Mildred had two children, Dan Moody Jr. and Nancy Paxton Moody and the family occupied the home until Mrs. Moody's death in 1983.

After finishing his second term as Governor, he entered the private practice of law in Austin. He had a very successful career as a lawyer and served as special assistant to the

Attorney General of the U.S. in charge of prosecution of several of the tax evasion cases in Louisiana in 1935. In 1942, he tried politics again by running for the U.S. Senate but failed in his attempt to unseat Senator W. Lee O'Daniel. He eventually retired from the practice of law in 1961 when his health began to fail. He died on May 22, 1966. His widow, Mildred remained at 2302 Woodlawn until her death on March 1, 1983.

The property at 2302 Woodlawn which was owned and occupied by the Moody family should be designated as a Historic Landmark since it meets the criteria primarily because of its historic significance as the home of a former and distinguished Governor of Texas. It also represents an architectural style of the time since it has been mostly unaltered in appearance since its original construction.

TRANSACTION	VOL/PAGE
Sunset Hill Enfield Company to W.M. Graham and Helen, Lot 28 Sunset Hill Enfield a part of George W. Spear League March 1, 1932 \$19,000 Warranty Deed	475/330-332
W.M. Graham and Helen to Dan Moody Lot 28 Sunset Hill Enfield May 21, 1934 Warranty Deed	506/115-116
Beneficiaries of the Estate of Dan Moody (Dan Moody, Jr., Nancy Paxton Moody and Mary Moody) to Mildred Paxton Moody Lot 28 Sunset Hill Enfield August 30, 1963 Warranty Deed	3411/2151/287-289
To Mildred Paxton Moody Lot 28 Sunset Hill Enfield March 1, 1983 Warranty Deed	3411/2151
Mildred P. Moody to Dan Moody Jr. and Nancy Lot 28 Sunset Hill Enfield November 16, 1990 Warranty Deed	11316/00015
Dan Moody Jr. and Nancy to Mildred P. Moody Estate Lot 28 Sunset Hill Enfield November 16, 1990 Warranty Deed	11316/00017
Mildred P. Moody Estate to Dan Moody Jr. Lot 28 Sunset Hill Enfield 9/9/94 Warranty Deed	11316/00017
Dan Moody Jr. to Pat McKinney Baskin Jr. and Christine Lot 28 Sunset Hill Enfield 9/28/94 Warranty Deed	12279/1336
Pat McKinney Baskin Jr. to Christine Marie Baskin	2006222823

YEAR	OCCUPANT NAME AND REFERENCE	SOURCE
1934-1983	Governor Dan Moody and family.	City Directories, Ann Moody*
1984-1986	Vacant	City Directories
1987	Chris P. Babe (tenant), student	City Directories, Ann Moody
1988-1989	Donald D. Scott (tenant), student	City Directories, Ann Moody
1990	Eric Almgren (tenant), student	City Directories, Ann Moody
1991-1993	Victoria Copeland (tenant), no occupation listed	City Directories, Ann Moody
1994-2006	Pat Baskin and family	City Directories, Christine Baskin
2006-present	*Christine Marie Baskin and family	

*Ann Moody-is the widow of Dan Moody Jr. The property was conveyed to Dan Moody Jr. in 1994 from the estate of Mildred Paxton Moody.

*Christine Baskin-the property was conveyed to Christine Marie Baskin in 2006 in the settlement agreed upon during the divorce proceedings between Pat Baskin and Christine Baskin.

Our am St

Moody Enters Race For Governor; Scores Ferguson

Will Make Race for Governor



Attorney General Dan Moody Saturday set at rest all doubts regarding his candidacy for governor by making formal announcement that he would compete for the office against Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, who announced just one week ago for re-election.

Conduct of Present Administration Is Sharply Assailed

'Farmer Jim' Is Singled Out for Attack by Political Opponent.

STATEMENT IS CAUSTIC

Moody Also Outlines Policies He Proposes to Follow If Elected.

Dan Moody, attorney general, Saturday announced for Governor of Texas, following mass meetings at Taylor, his home city, Fort Worth, Dallas and Houston, urging him to enter the race.

His campaign announcement uncoriated policies and achievements of the present administration, and declared that the election of neither Governor Miriam A. Ferguson nor Lynch Davidson, the two other announced candidates, would satisfy the people.

"In the interests of an honest and efficient government, and in obedience to a sense of public duty," his announcement said, "I offer myself as a candidate for governor, and proclaim the paramount and vital issue to be honesty in office and economy in the administration of every department of our government."

Outline of Policies.

Policies he declared he would support are:

To use every power of the office to bring to justice those responsible for inroads upon the public treasury.

ury.

To carry this principle into every branch and dealing of the government.

To appoint clean, high-class, honest, capable men and women to office.

To see that the people get a dollar's value for every dollar spent, and to attempt to uncover every leak through which public funds may be dissipated. Adequate laws to protect public funds.

To see that laws are enforced.

To prevent crippling law-enforcement by wholesale pardons.

To see that roads are maintained efficiently.

Public and rural schools in high efficiency, and correction of the free textbook law.

Support and maintenance of higher educational institutions.

Keep the government clear of control by any corrupt political machine. That "merchandise will not be made of official power," and that the government shall be run for the benefit of the governed.

All shall stand equal before the law.

To support political reform in election laws; to place prison system on business basis.

To support judicial reform in both civil and criminal cases.

News story on Dan Moody's declaration to run for governor
Austin American-Statesman, March 7, 1926

Rites Tuesday

Former Governor Dan Moody Dies

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Former Gov. Dan Moody, who led Williamson County attorney in parlayed prosecution of Klu in 1920

Klan members into a me- Moody spoke at a law ban-
theorist political career that put quet attended by Gov. Pat Neff,
him in the governor's mansion who was so impressed with the
at 22, died Sunday in his Austin, young prosecutor he appointed
home after a long illness. He hum district attorney of William-
son and Travis counties in 1922.

Moody was only 37 when he Moody's name spread over the
retired from politics with the state during his vigorous prose-
goal of becoming "a first-rate cution and conviction of mem-
lawyer." A Democrat, he had bers of the Ku Klux Klan in a
been the youngest chief execu- logging case. The KKK was in
tive in the state's history, and its most powerful political phase
he went on to a distinguished at this time

career as an attorney. "Now I know that was the in-
His son, Dan Moody Jr., said cident that started me in pub-
Moody had been ill since about lic life," Moody said years
1961. Other survivors include later. "I believe it broke the
the widow, Mildred; a daughter, Klan's back in Texas."

Nancy Moody Hudson, and a At 31, Moody announced for
sister, Mary Moody. attorney general. He polled
Funeral will be Tuesday at 3 215,187 votes, or 48 per cent of
p.m. at First Methodist Church the total, in the first primary
here. Burial will be in the state of 1924. He piled up 483,411 votes
cemetery. Bishop W. Kenneth in the runoff against Edward B.
Pope of Dallas and Dr. Rev. Ward's 211,743, becoming the
Robert S. Tate will officiate. youngest man elected Texas at-
Wood-Corley Funeral Home is in torney general.

charge of arrangements. Moody served one term as the
Moody's political career state's attorney general, then
reached its heights six years plunged into the boiling guber-
after it began. national politics of the Ferguson
era.

Only 27 years old and six Five candidates, including
years out of The University of (See MOODY, Page 6)



American-Statesman RUP1

FORMER GOVERNOR DAN MOODY DIES
State's Chief Executive from 1927-1931

MOODY: Dies at 72

(From Page One)

Gov. Miriam (Ma) Ferguson, were arrayed against the 33-year-old Moody in the 1920 primary.

A strong point in Moody's record was his performance as attorney general, including the permit to handle much of the state's first 1920 litigation.

Under Moody's direction, Texas won boundary suits with New Mexico and Oklahoma before the U. S. Supreme Court. He also secured cancellation of several fraudulent contracts between the Texas Highway Commission and certain contractors, recovering more than \$1 million and saving large sums of money for the state.

Moody led with 489,733 votes, 49.9 per cent of the total, in the 1920 primary. He defeated Mrs. Ferguson, 489,733 to 270,385, in the runoff.

SENATE

(From Page One)

a \$32 million schedule for additional military construction.

House leaders plan action on another controversial proposal, an increase in the minimum federal hourly wage from \$1.25 to \$1.60 over the next two years, and extension of its coverage to 7.2 million more workers.

Committees which handle most of the spade work on legislation and investigate many fields also plan a busy week.

Republican leader Everett M. Dixon of Illinois fractured a leg bone in a fall in the Army's medical center here two weeks ago and is expected to be convalescing for several weeks.

Majority leader Mike Mansfield of Montana entered the Navy's Bethesda, Md. hospital last week for treatment of a urinary tract infection.

Stated for final passage in the Senate Monday is President Johnson's plan to pool some \$11 billion worth of loans and credit sold by numerous government agencies and sell participation in this to private investors.

Republicans and some Democrats opposed this at both ends of Congress as a gimmick to cover federal spending deficits and avoid the ceiling on the mounting national debt.

Sponsors said that only \$4.2 billion of the authority would be used during the next fiscal year. Sen. John F. Williams, R-Iowa, called plans for final Senate action last Thursday. He told the Senate that administration leaders "tried to sneak this thing through Congress to sell \$3 billion of our assets."

The principle is wrong and I want to make sure we are not selling the Washington Monument. I would not put that past the administration if it could get away with it. Williams added

Moody halted the liberal pardon policy toward convicts which the Ferguson administration had initiated. He pursued a strong program of enforcement of the prohibition law.

The young governor's work brought about a complete reorganization of the state highway system, including a program for a statewide network of roads.

The office of state auditor and the auditing of state accounts, were begun during Moody's two terms.

Legislation strengthening public education also was passed during the Moody administration.

Moody chose not to run for a third term. He retired from the governorship in 1931 and entered private law practice. He was called by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to prosecute several income tax evasion cases in Louisiana during the 1930s. Sen. Huey P. Long opposed the prosecutions. All those who were prosecuted were convicted.

In 1942, Moody emerged from political retirement to campaign for U. S. senator against W. Lee O'Daniel, the incumbent.

O'Daniel handed Moody the only political defeat of his life, sending Moody back into his private practice in Austin.

Occasionally Moody would endorse a political candidate, including Price Daniel and Allan Shivers in their campaigns for governor against Ralph Yarbor.

He served on several state bar association advisory boards and committees. In 1951, Moody backed Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's candidacy as President. He backed Eisenhower again in 1956, and backed former Gov. Allan Shivers in Texas Democrats for his campaign in 1960.

Obituary of Dan Moody
Austin American, May 23, 1966

THE HANDBOOK OF TEXAS **Online**

[return to handbook view](#)

MOODY, DANIEL JAMES, JR. (1893-1966). Dan Moody, governor of Texas, was born at Taylor, Texas, on June 1, 1893, the son of Daniel James and Nannie Elizabeth (Robertson) Moody. He graduated from Taylor High School and attended the University of Texas from 1910 to 1914, taking law courses during the last two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1914 and began practice in Taylor with Harris Melasky. His early career was interrupted by service in World War I,^{qv} during which he served as second lieutenant and captain in the Texas National Guard^{qv} and second lieutenant in the United States Army. He returned to his practice after the war and in 1920 entered upon a period of public service. He was the youngest elected to several successive public offices: county attorney of Williamson County, 1920-22; district attorney of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, 1922-25; attorney general of Texas, 1925-27; and governor of Texas, elected for two terms, 1927-31.

During his term as district attorney of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, which included Williamson and Travis counties, at the peak of Ku Klux Klan^{qv} agitation, he prosecuted a group for criminal activities allegedly connected with the Klan and sent some of them to prison. He achieved statewide recognition for these prosecutions and, despite Klan opposition, was elected attorney general at the start of the first administration of Governor Miriam A. Ferguson.^{qv} State highway-contract scandals developed within a few months, and the attorney general prosecuted cases to set aside "unconscionable" highway contracts. After these cases were won, he became the likely candidate to oppose Mrs. Ferguson when she sought a second term. The campaign has been characterized as one of the most spectacular in Texas history. Moody's platform supported prohibition, woman suffrage,^{qv} and other anti-Ferguson positions. After winning the first 1926 primary with 49.9 percent of the vote, Moody defeated Ferguson 495,723 to 270,595 in a runoff. He won renomination for the governorship in the first Democratic primary of 1928 with a clear majority. In the presidential campaign of 1928 the state Democratic party^{qv} was rent with dissention on the prohibition and Catholic issues. Despite Governor Moody's appeals for support of the Democratic slate from top to bottom, Herbert Hoover won Texas.

As governor, Moody pursued a strong reform program. He halted a liberal convict-pardon policy initiated by the Fergusons; he also inaugurated a reorganization of prison management. He instituted a complete reorganization of the state highway system, including a program for a connected network of roads; the cost of highways was cut by almost half from that under the Ferguson administration. The office of state auditor and the auditing of state accounts were begun during his administration. Although his proposals were in accord with the thought of the progressive forces of his time, he was not successful in changes he proposed in the Constitution and laws, such as a strong civil service law, the reorganization of the state government, the authorization of the governor to appoint executive officers elected under the Constitution of 1876,^{qv} and constitutional change to permit the legislature to enact laws separating the subjects of taxation. He also wanted to relocate all state prison

properties in a central penal colony near Austin.

In 1931, when he retired from the governorship, he remained in Austin and again entered private law practice. At the request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935, he served as special assistant to the United States attorney general, in charge of prosecuting income-tax-evasion cases in Louisiana. He represented Texas in *State of Texas v. New Mexico*, a boundary dispute, and represented the governor of Texas in cases involving the right of the governor to declare martial law in the mid-1930s. He last entered active politics in the primary of 1942 as a candidate for the United States Senate against former governors W. Lee O'Daniel and James Allred.⁹⁹ Moody came in third in the race. It was his only political defeat.

He became a recognized leader of opposition to the New Deal and the renomination of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944. Although most of the conservative "Texas Regular" delegates in the convention walked out, Moody, an organizer of this anti-Roosevelt movement, did not. He stayed on and cast half of the Texas nominating votes for a conservative presidential aspirant; then he stayed within the Democratic party in the general election. He represented former Governor Coke R. Stevenson⁹⁹ in his unsuccessful legal challenge to Lyndon B. Johnson's⁹⁹ narrow victory over Stevenson in the controversial 1948 United States Senate election. Although a Democrat, he supported Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower⁹⁹ for president in 1952 and 1956 and Republican Richard M. Nixon in 1960.

Moody served on numerous committees of the State Bar of Texas.⁹⁹ One that he chaired was the special committee to study all phases of the lawyer-client relationship when the lawyer is a member of the legislature. The University of Texas School of Law honored him in 1959 by dedicating its Law Day activities to him. He served as a trustee of the University of Texas Law School Foundation.

Moody married Mildred Paxton of Abilene on April 20, 1926, and they had two children. He died on May 22, 1966, in Austin and was buried in the State Cemetery.⁹⁹

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Norman D. Brown, *Hood, Bonnet, and Little Brown Jug: Texas Politics, 1921-1928* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1984). Governors' Records, Texas State Archives, Austin. Vertical Files, Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas at Austin.

Richard T. Fleming

OK to go
SS
2-19-0

A. APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC ZONING

PROJECT INFORMATION:

10238577

DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY	
APPLICATION DATE: <u>2/20/09</u>	FILE NUMBER(S): <u>C144-2009-0005</u>
TENTATIVE HLC DATE: _____	
TENTATIVE PC or ZAP DATE: _____	
TENTATIVE CC DATE: _____	
CASE MANAGER: <u>Steve S.</u>	CITY INITIATED: YES / NO
APPLICATION ACCEPTED BY: <u>Carmen</u>	ROLLBACK: YES/NO

BASIC PROJECT DATA:

1. OWNER'S NAME: <u>CHRISTINE MARIE BASKIN</u>	
2. PROJECT NAME: <u>Maddy Baskin House</u>	
3. PROJECT STREET ADDRESS (or Range): <u>2902 WOODLAWN</u>	
ZIP: <u>78703</u> COUNTY: <u>TRAVIS</u>	
IF PROJECT ADDRESS CANNOT BE DEFINED ABOVE:	
LOCATED _____ FRONTAGE FEET ALONG THE N. S. E. W. (CIRCLE ONE) SIDE OF	
(ROAD NAME PROPERTY FRONTS ONTO), WHICH IS	
APPROXIMATELY _____	DISTANCE FROM ITS
INTERSECTION WITH _____	CROSS STREET.

AREA TO BE REZONED:

4. ACRES 0.357 (OR) SQ. FT. 15,865.8 155' x 102.36'

5. ZONING AND LAND USE INFORMATION:

EXISTING ZONING	EXISTING USE	TRACT# (IF MORE THAN 1)	ACRES / SQ. FT.	PROPOSED USE	PROPOSED ZONING
<u>SF-3</u>	<u>Res.</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>0.357/15,865.8</u>	<u>Res</u>	<u>SF 3 H</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

RELATED CURRENT CASES:

6. ACTIVE ZONING CASE? (YES / <input checked="" type="radio"/> NO)	FILE NUMBER: _____
7. RESTRICTIVE COVENANT? (YES / <input checked="" type="radio"/> NO)	FILE NUMBER: _____
8. SUBDIVISION? (YES / NO)	FILE NUMBER: _____
9. SITE PLAN? (YES / NO)	FILE NUMBER: _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION (SUBDIVISION REFERENCE OR METES AND BOUNDS):

10a. SUBDIVISION REFERENCE: Name: SUNSET HILL ENFIELD
Block(s) _____ Lot(s) 28 Outlot(s) _____
Plat Book: BOOK 3, PAGE 164 Page _____
Number: _____
10b. METES AND BOUNDS (Attach two copies of certified field notes if subdivision reference is not available or zoning includes partial lots)

DEED REFERENCE CONVEYING PROPERTY TO PRESENT OWNER AND TAX PARCEL I.D.:

11. VOLUME: _____ PAGE: _____ TAX PARCEL I.D. NO. 114010
DOCUMENT: 2006 222823 TR

OTHER PROVISIONS:

12. IS PROPERTY IN A ZONING COMBINING DISTRICT / OVERLAY ZONE? YES / NO
TYPE OF COMBINING DIST/OVERLAY ZONE (NCCD, NP, etc) _____
13. LOCATED IN A LOCAL OR NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES / NO OWA
14. IS A TIA REQUIRED? YES / NO (NOT REQUIRED IF BASE ZONING IS NOT CHANGING)
TRIPS PER DAY: _____
TRAFFIC SERIAL ZONE(S): _____

OWNERSHIP TYPE:

15. ☒ SOLE ☐ COMMUNITY PROPERTY ☐ PARTNERSHIP ☐ CORPORATION ☐ TRUST
If ownership is other than sole or community property, list individuals/partners/principals below or attach separate sheet.

OWNER INFORMATION:

16. OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION
SIGNATURE: Christine Marie Baskin NAME: CHRISTINE MARIE BASKIN
FIRM NAME: N/A TELEPHONE NUMBER: 512 970 1806
STREET ADDRESS: 2302 WOODLAWN
CITY: AUSTIN STATE: TX ZIP CODE: 78703
EMAIL ADDRESS: cbaskin@cbsretreats.com

AGENT INFORMATION (IF APPLICABLE):

17. AGENT CONTACT INFORMATION
SIGNATURE: Julie Boxberger NAME: JULIE BOXBERGER
FIRM NAME: N/A TELEPHONE NUMBER: 512 431 9001
STREET ADDRESS: 8009 GILBERT ST.
CITY: AUSTIN STATE: TX ZIP CODE: 78703
CONTACT PERSON: JULIE BOXBERGER TELEPHONE NUMBER: SAME #
EMAIL ADDRESS: julbox7@gmail.com

DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY: _____

D. SUBMITTAL VERIFICATION AND INSPECTION AUTHORIZATION

SUBMITTAL VERIFICATION

My signature attests to the fact that the attached application package is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that proper City staff review of this application is dependant upon the accuracy of the information provided and that any inaccurate or inadequate information provided by me/my firm/etc. may delay the proper review of this application.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT NAME BELOW SIGNATURE AND
INDICATE FIRM REPRESENTED, IF APPLICABLE.

Julie L. Boxberger 2-17-09
Signature Date

JULIE L. BOXBERGER
Name (Typed or Printed)

Firm (If applicable)

INSPECTION AUTHORIZATION

As owner or authorized agent, my signature authorizes staff to visit and inspect the property for which this application is being submitted.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT NAME BELOW SIGNATURE AND
INDICATE FIRM REPRESENTED, IF APPLICABLE.

Christine Baskin 2-17-09
Signature Date

CHRISTINE MARIE BASKIN
Name (Typed or Printed)

Firm (If applicable)

E. ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM

concerning
Subdivision Plat Notes, Deed Restrictions,
Restrictive Covenants
and / or
Zoning Conditional Overlays

I, CHRISTINE MARIE BASKIN have checked for subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions,

(Print name of applicant)

restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlays prohibiting certain uses and/or requiring certain development restrictions i.e. height, access, screening etc. on this property, located at

2302 WOODLAWN AUSTIN TX 78703

(Address or Legal Description)

LOT 28 SUNSET HILL ENFIELD

If a conflict should result with the request I am submitting to the City of Austin due to subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions, restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlays it will be my responsibility to resolve it. I also acknowledge that I understand the implications of use and/or development restrictions that are a result of a subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions, restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlays.

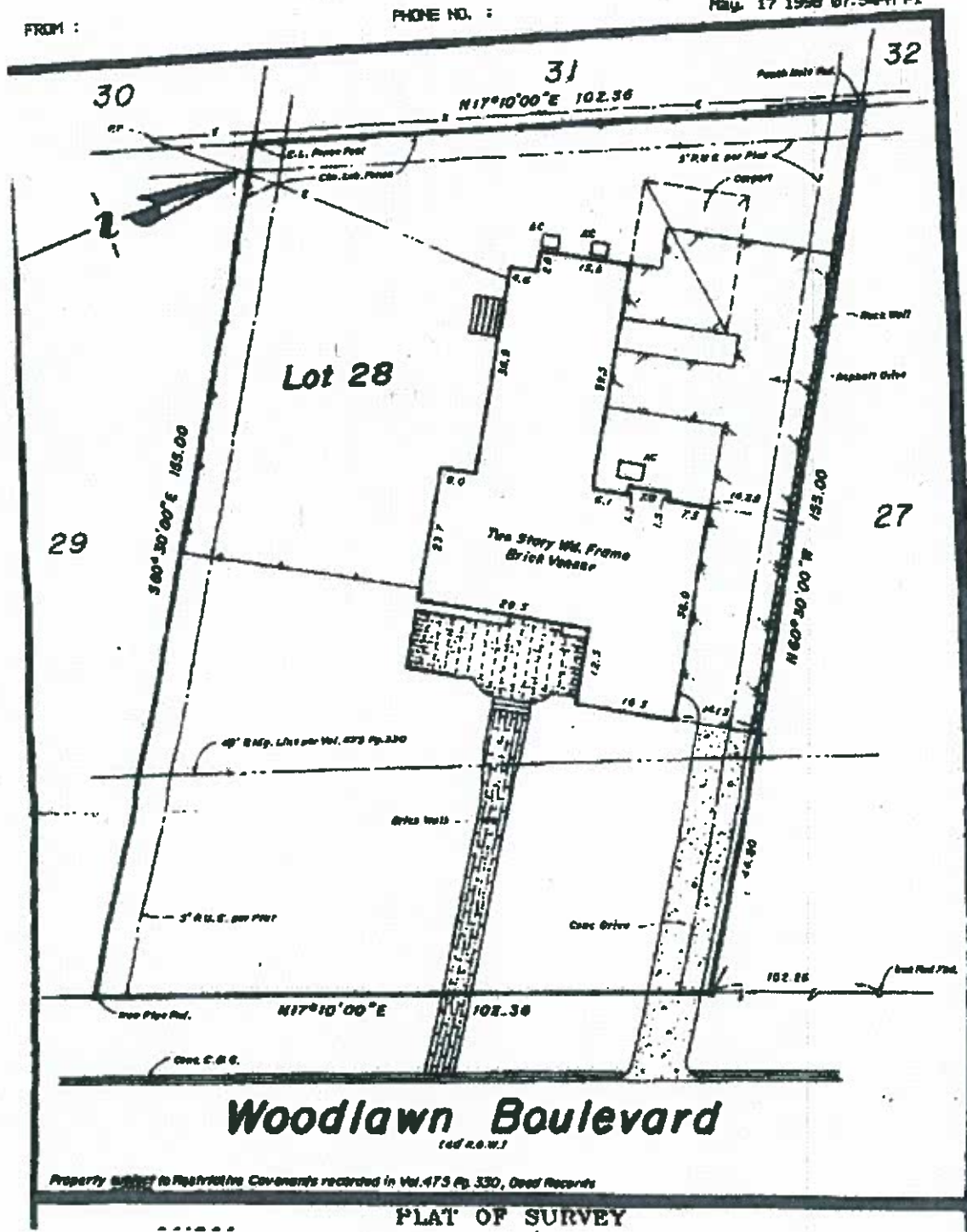
I understand that if requested, I must provide copies of any and all subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions, restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlay information which may apply to this property.

Christie Baskin

(Applicant's signature)

2-17-09

(Date)



TAX CERTIFICATE
Nelda Wells Spears
Travis County Tax Assessor-Collector
P.O. Box 1748
Austin, Texas 78767
(512) 854-9473

NO 1039150

ACCOUNT NUMBER: 01-1403-0506-0000

PROPERTY OWNER:

BASKIN CHRISTINE MARIE
2302 WOODLAWN BLVD
AUSTIN, TX 78703-2417

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

LOT 28 SUNSET HILL ENFIELD

ACRES 0.000 MIN% .00000 TYPE

SITUS INFORMATION: 2302 WOODLAWN BLVD

This is to certify that after a careful check of tax records of this office, the following taxes, delinquent taxes, penalties and interests are due on the described property of the following tax unit(s):

YEAR	ENTITY	TOTAL
2008	AUSTIN ISD	*ALL PAID*
	CITY OF AUSTIN (TRAV)	*ALL PAID*
	TRAVIS COUNTY	*ALL PAID*
	TRAVIS COUNTY HEALTHCARE DISTRICT	*ALL PAID*
	ACC (TRAVIS)	*ALL PAID*
TOTAL SEQUENCE 0		*ALL PAID*

TOTAL TAX:	*ALL PAID*
UNPAID FEES:	* NONE *
INTEREST ON FEES:	* NONE *
COMMISSION:	* NONE *
TOTAL DUE ==>	*ALL PAID*

TAXES PAID FOR YEAR 2008 \$17,292.27

ALL TAXES PAID IN FULL PRIOR TO AND INCLUDING THE YEAR 2008 EXCEPT FOR UNPAID YEARS LISTED ABOVE.
The above described property may be subject to special valuation based on its use, and additional rollback taxes may become due. (Section 23.55, State Property Tax Code).
Pursuant to Section 31.08 of the State Property Tax Code, there is a fee of \$10.00 for all Tax Certificates.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE ON THIS DATE OF 01/26/2009

Fee Paid: \$10.00

Nelda Wells Spears
Tax Assessor-Collector

By: 

THE HANDBOOK OF TEXAS Online

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MOODY, DANIEL JAMES, JR. (1893-1966). Dan Moody, governor of Texas, was born at Taylor, Texas, on June 1, 1893, the son of Daniel James and Nannie Elizabeth (Robertson) Moody. He graduated from Taylor High School and attended the University of Texas from 1910 to 1914, taking law courses during the last two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1914 and began practice in Taylor with Harris Melasky. His early career was interrupted by service in World War I,^{qv} during which he served as second lieutenant and captain in the Texas National Guard^{qv} and second lieutenant in the United States Army. He returned to his practice after the war and in 1920 entered upon a period of public service. He was the youngest elected to several successive public offices: county attorney of Williamson County, 1920-22; district attorney of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, 1922-25; attorney general of Texas, 1925-27; and governor of Texas, elected for two terms, 1927-31.

During his term as district attorney of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, which included Williamson and Travis counties, at the peak of Ku Klux Klan^{qv} agitation, he prosecuted a group for criminal activities allegedly connected with the Klan and sent some of them to prison. He achieved statewide recognition for these prosecutions and, despite Klan opposition, was elected attorney general at the start of the first administration of Governor Miriam A. Ferguson.^{qv} State highway-contract scandals developed within a few months, and the attorney general prosecuted cases to set aside "unconscionable" highway contracts. After these cases were won, he became the likely candidate to oppose Mrs. Ferguson when she sought a second term. The campaign has been characterized as one of the most spectacular in Texas history. Moody's platform supported prohibition, woman suffrage,^{qv} and other anti-Ferguson positions. After winning the first 1926 primary with 49.9 percent of the vote, Moody defeated Ferguson 495,723 to 270,595 in a runoff. He won renomination for the governorship in the first Democratic primary of 1928 with a clear majority. In the presidential campaign of 1928 the state Democratic party^{qv} was rent with dissension on the prohibition and Catholic issues. Despite Governor Moody's appeals for support of the Democratic slate from top to bottom, Herbert Hoover won Texas.

As governor, Moody pursued a strong reform program. He halted a liberal convict-pardon policy initiated by the Fergusons; he also inaugurated a reorganization of prison management. He instituted a complete reorganization of the state highway system, including a program for a connected network of roads; the cost of highways was cut by almost half from that under the Ferguson administration. The office of state auditor and the auditing of state accounts were begun during his administration. Although his proposals were in accord with the thought of the progressive forces of his time, he was not successful in changes he proposed in the Constitution and laws, such as a strong civil service law, the reorganization of the state government, the authorization of the governor to appoint executive officers elected under the Constitution of 1876,^{qv} and constitutional change to permit the legislature to enact laws separating the subjects of taxation. He also wanted to relocate all state prison

properties in a central penal colony near Austin.

In 1931, when he retired from the governorship, he remained in Austin and again entered private law practice. At the request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935, he served as special assistant to the United States attorney general, in charge of prosecuting income-tax-evasion cases in Louisiana. He represented Texas in *State of Texas v. New Mexico*, a boundary dispute, and represented the governor of Texas in cases involving the right of the governor to declare martial law in the mid-1930s. He last entered active politics in the primary of 1942 as a candidate for the United States Senate against former governors W. Lee O'Daniel and James Allred.^{qv} Moody came in third in the race. It was his only political defeat.

He became a recognized leader of opposition to the New Deal and the renomination of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944. Although most of the conservative "Texas Regular" delegates in the convention walked out, Moody, an organizer of this anti-Roosevelt movement, did not. He stayed on and cast half of the Texas nominating votes for a conservative presidential aspirant; then he stayed within the Democratic party in the general election. He represented former Governor Coke R. Stevenson^{qv} in his unsuccessful legal challenge to Lyndon B. Johnson's^{qv} narrow victory over Stevenson in the controversial 1948 United States Senate election. Although a Democrat, he supported Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower^{qv} for president in 1952 and 1956 and Republican Richard M. Nixon in 1960.

Moody served on numerous committees of the State Bar of Texas.^{qv} One that he chaired was the special committee to study all phases of the lawyer-client relationship when the lawyer is a member of the legislature. The University of Texas School of Law honored him in 1959 by dedicating its Law Day activities to him. He served as a trustee of the University of Texas Law School Foundation.

Moody married Mildred Paxton of Abilene on April 20, 1926, and they had two children. He died on May 22, 1966, in Austin and was buried in the State Cemetery.^{qv}

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Norman D. Brown, *Hood, Bonnet, and Little Brown Jug: Texas Politics, 1921-1928* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1984). Governors' Records, Texas State Archives, Austin. Vertical Files, Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas at Austin.

Richard T. Fleming